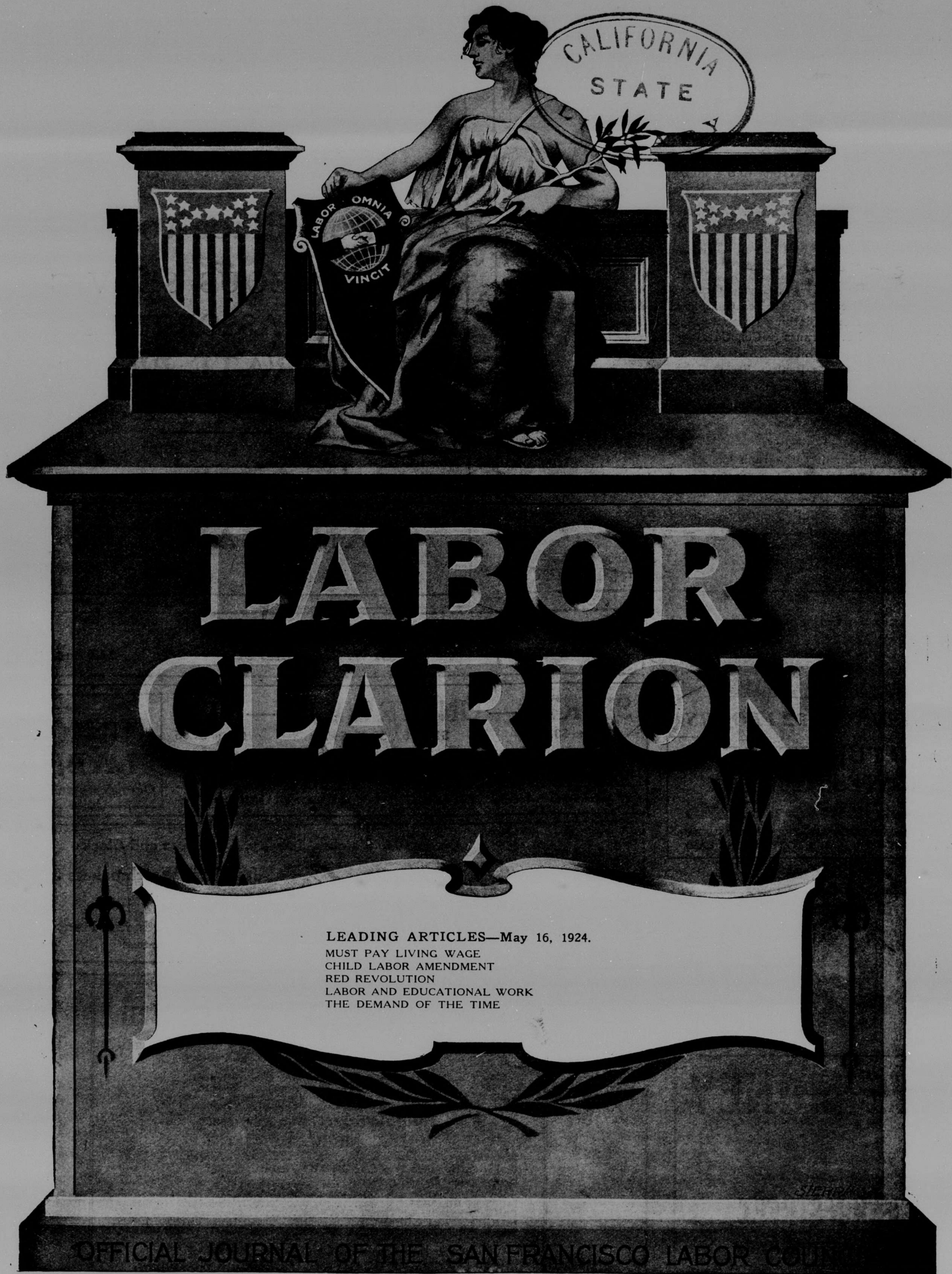


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### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.  
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.  
Black and White Cab Company.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Feltman & Curme, Shoe Store, 979 Market.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.  
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.  
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.  
Home Clothing Company, 2500 Mission.  
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.  
Market Street R. R.  
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Phillips Baking Company.  
Players' Club.  
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Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1924

No. 16

-:-

## Must Pay Living Wage

-:-

(By International Labor News Service.)

Workers are entitled to a living wage, regardless of the financial condition of a business operated by a receiver.

This, in effect, is the ruling of Judge Hugo Friend of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, in deciding that the employees of the Chicago & Interurban Traction Company should be paid a fair wage, despite the fact that it is in the hands of a receiver.

Judge Friend's decision was given in the case of 90 members of Division 241, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America against W. W. Crawford, receiver of the Chicago & Interurban, which runs between 63rd and Halstead streets, Chicago, and Kankakee, Ill.

### Wages Cut, Men Ask Court Decision.

In 1922, following a reduction in wages on the Chicago Surface Lines from 80 to 70 cents per hour, the Chicago & Interurban Traction Company announced its intention to reduce wages of its employees from 80 to 60 cents per hour. The employees refused to accept and took a strike vote which resulted in 65 for and 7 against. The day following the strike vote a foreclosure proceeding was begun and Crawford was appointed receiver. Notices were posted by the receiver announcing that thereafter the wages of the trainmen would be 60 cents per hour. The officers of Division 241 advised the employees to take their grievances to the court rather than to strike, and the employees accepted the wage reduction under protest.

A petition was filed with the court by the employees setting forth that the receiver had wrongfully reduced their wages; that an arbitration board had established the maximum wage rate for Chicago street car men at 73 cents per hour; that all of the interurban employees lived in the city of Chicago and were subject to the same living costs and conditions as other street car men in the city, and that therefore they should receive the same wage.

### High Wages Blamed For Line's Insolvency.

The receiver and the First Trust & Savings Bank, which was the complainant in the case, representing the bondholders, answered the petition, stating in substance that the wages were reduced not wrongfully, but on account of the necessities of the property, and the high wages paid the men was the cause of the road's insolvency.

Hearings in the case began April 15, and continued three days. It was testified by the employees that since 1915 the same wages have been paid on the Interurban line as paid by the Surface lines, and that every time there was a change in wages by the Surface lines the same change was put into effect on the Interurban; that there was no justification for any such reduction as the receiver had made. Several of the employees of the receiver also testified as to the nature of the work and the fact that they could not meet their living expenses upon the wages paid.

### Workers Declare Wage Cut Unjustified.

The receiver and company introduced figures showing that the road was being operated at a loss and that they could not possibly afford any higher wages than were being paid. The employees took the position that the financial con-

dition of the road was immaterial; that if the receiver wanted to operate the road he should pay the regular going rate of wages for the same kind of work paid in the city of Chicago; that if he could not operate the road and pay a fair and reasonable wage, he should close down the road; that neither he nor the bondholders had a right to operate the road at the expense of the men; that labor had to be paid the value of its services regardless of whether the receiver was poor or rich; that the receiver had to pay the regular market price for all supplies and equipment, and that he had no right to cut the wages of the men because the road was in poor financial condition.

On behalf of the men legal authorities were produced laying down the principle that even though the road be in the hands of a receiver, fair and reasonable wages had to be paid to the men called on to operate it, though no dividends were paid on the stock and no interest on the bonds.

The decision by Justice Taft, when he was one of the joint chairmen of the War Labor Board, holding that financial condition of the company was immaterial, was also cited by the employees.

### Judge Upholds Men in Every Particular.

Judge Friend handed down a decision in favor of the men, sustaining their contentions in every particular. He laid down the broad rule that it was a sound, logical principle that the receiver had no right to ask the men to work for less than a fair and reasonable wage simply because the road was in poor financial condition; that it was a wholesome doctrine that if the receiver wanted to operate the road he had to pay a fair wage and that if he could not afford to pay a fair wage, then he should close the road.

The court also held that since the receiver had to pay the market price for everything that he bought, that he had no right to attempt to reduce operating expenses by taking the wages from the men simply because that seemed the easiest way of reducing expenses; that the receiver had no right to operate the road at the expense of the men, and that in his opinion the financial condition of the road was absolutely beside the question, and that the only question for him to decide was what was a fair wage to be paid to the men.

### No Reason Seen For Upsetting Award.

In deciding this latter question Judge Friend stated that it had been brought out by the evidence that the present wages paid the street car men of Chicago had been fixed after a full, thorough and impartial hearing by a board of arbitration and that he saw no reason why he should go behind that award, and that in his opinion the same wages should be paid by the receiver to his employees as had been fixed by the board of arbitration for the remainder of the members of Division 241. He stated also that the men should be paid back pay from the date the wage reduction took effect.

### STEREOTYPERS ADVANCE.

Stereotypers employed on newspapers in Lexington, Ky., have raised wages \$1.25 a week. The new rates are: Foremen, \$45.25; journeymen, \$38.50; apprentices, \$22.80.

### CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Efforts to change the age from 18 years to 16 years in the Child Labor Constitutional Amendment in the Senate were condemned by Samuel Gompers as inspired propaganda. Mr. Gompers declared that many persons had been deceived as to the meaning of the language employed in the proposed amendment as it had passed the House.

"Having failed in the House to change the provision for limiting, regulating and prohibiting the labor of persons up to 18 years," Mr. Gompers said, "the unfair employers of our country are now endeavoring to deceive members of Congress and the people by making it appear that if the amendment is ratified it will mean that labor of children under 18 years of age will be absolutely prohibited. Well known writers who are noted for their willingness to carry on propaganda campaigns for any purpose are encouraging this false idea of the proposed amendment.

"It must be understood that when an amendment to the Constitution is ratified it is to be assumed that it is there practically for all time. The reason for incorporating 18 years in the proposed amendment was that in ten, fifty or one hundred years from now the people may want a more stringent law than can be obtained at this time.

"The amendment, if ratified, would be only an enabling act permitting Congress to limit, regulate or prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years. The age under which the labor of children would be prohibited by Congress would be governed by the demands of the people. Between that age and 18 years Congress would limit or regulate the labor of children according to the sentiment of the people.

"I cannot but believe that President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia College is one of those who has been grievously deceived or he would not have written such a letter as he did to Senators Shortridge and Wadsworth, for he says:

"The notion that every boy and every girl should be kept in school or college until 18 years has nothing to commend it but sheer sentimentality."

"Nothing is further from the facts, as has been noted. It is now reported that this false belief has caused a caucus of the members of one political party to decide that the figures 18 should be changed to 16. An attempt along this line was made in the House by the representatives of the opposite political party. It failed.

"The people of the United States are determined that there should be protection for the children. Any individual or political party that defeats the will of the people will be held responsible by the people."

### BAKERY WORKERS WIN.

Washington, D. C., organized bakery workers secured a renewal of their wage contract just before the hour set for a suspension of work. The employers demanded a wage reduction of \$10 a week, and informed employees, they would be enjoined if they struck. The unionists refused to scare, and at the last minute the bosses weakened. More than 1000 workers are affected.



**RED REVOLUTION.**

By Chester M. Wright.

In this series of short articles there will be an effort to set forth a description of the red machine at work. Every fact given will rest upon ample evidence. These articles are not written for alarmist purposes, but for the purpose of conveying information. They are written on a foundation of long study and the examination of hundreds of official communist documents. Questions directed to the writer, in care of this newspaper, will be answered.

**Article No. 2.**

Under direction of the Communist party of Russia a group of so-called internationals operates throughout the world. These organizations are today at work with especial vigor in two directions—first, the United States, second, the Orient.

Dominating all other international organizations we find the Red International, otherwise known as the Third International or the Communist International.

In an official report at the time of the observance of the fifth anniversary of the so-called soviet government, Kolarov, secretary of the Red International, set forth what has been done in the organization of divisions of the international revolutionary machine. This was published in Moscow Izvestia on March 5, 1924.

Kolarov mentioned first the Red Trade Union International. This, he said, "goes hand in hand with the Communist International along the road of unification of the forces of the whole of the labor class."

Kolarov pointed out other internationals that have been formed. "The revolutionary youth," he said, "which during the war had decidedly protested against the war, joined the Communist International from the very day of its foundation. Later the Communist International of Youth has been formed." As to "structure" this is independent, Kolarov points out, but as concerns politics, it is under the direction of the Communist International.

So it is with the other Internationals.

Kolarov describes formation of the International Revolutionary Relief Organization (called the Mopr in Communist parlance). This organization, supposedly for relief work, does propaganda work and even forwards munitions and guns for purposes of revolution, as it has done in Germany.

There is a communist international for co-operatives. There is a sport international, "striving to unite all shades of sport organizations of the proletariat on the basis of revolutionary struggle," as Kolarov points out.

"The International Secretariat for Work Among Women" is another of the Red international revolutionary organizations. There is also the Peasant International, to which the Red International gives "unstinted support," in the language of Kolarov.

These are the main divisions of the International revolutionary communist army. They have their great general headquarters at Moscow. Each has its branches in the United States, taking orders from Moscow.

There is but one purpose back of all of this organized effort. This is the establishment everywhere of soviets and dictatorships—not dictatorship of or by the proletariat, but dictatorship over the proletariat, by a small, self-inflicted band of terrorists, and the assassination of all "bourgeois" and of all others who will not support the dictatorship.

Next week there will be an account of the revolutionary organizations in America working under orders of the Moscow red general staff for the destruction of American democracy.

**LABOR AND EDUCATIONAL WORK.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

Creation of permanent committees on education in every local trade union in the United States for the purpose of bringing about closer association with school work everywhere is asked in a communication to all organized labor. Eight specific enumerated objects are set forth in the communication which is signed by the American Federation of Labor permanent committee on education of which Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, is chairman.

These are:

"1. That the wage earners of each city are adequately represented on the municipal school board.

"2. That there is labor representation on the boards of directors of all state universities and other institutions of higher learning that are part of the public school systems of our country. These are policies long approved by organized labor and incorporated in our permanent educational policies.

**For Free Text-Books.**

"3. That the necessary enabling acts be passed to provide free text-books for the schools of your locality.

"4. That industrial education as developed in our public schools shall include sciences underlying industries, their historic, social and economic implications as well as the technical side—specific vocations.

"5. That local use is made of the report on social studies made by the American Federation of Labor Committee on Education in order that the text-books used in public schools shall be of the highest type available.

"6. That in each locality there be developed opportunities for continuation schools and night schools under the public school administration.

**Fullest Use of Schools Urged.**

"7. That the widest possible use is made of all public schools for adults as well as minors so that from our schools shall come a continuous and beneficent force in the social and civic life of the community.

"8. That your organization affiliate with the Workers' Education Bureau for active co-operation in education for adult workers as developed through that Bureau. This Bureau does not concern itself with propaganda but with helping trade unionists to a fuller understanding of industrial problems and relations so that workers in industry may be able to interpret and order their lives with fuller understanding of the processes and possibilities of freedom that is born of understanding. The W. E. B. is not a substitute for general facilities for adult education but is a proper supplementary agency responsible only for that field in which it has intrinsic authority.

"The key to effective participation in the educational life of the community in close association with public school institutions. Labor is appreciating more and more fully the possibilities of this agency with whose establishment it had so much to do. Labor's responsibility increases in proportion to the ever increasing potentiality of our public schools."

A man slipped on a banana-peel and executed a very funny fall, not being hurt, as it turned out, but having his dignity somewhat ruffled. When he recovered a moment later a friend was holding his hat and a number of people had formed a circle.

"What do these idlers want?" he snarled.

"They are not idlers," explained his friend soothingly. "Here's a doctor who wants to look you over, a lawyer ready to bring suit for you and a producer of comic films who would like to sign you up."—Seacoast News.

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**LABOR PRESENTS DEMANDS.**

With a declaration addressed to the American people entitled, "American Labor in the Campaign," the American Federation of Labor has fired its first big gun of its 1924 political battle.

The declaration contains twelve demands. It is issued by the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor national non-partisan political campaign committee. This committee is composed of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and James O'Connell, president of the metal trades department, American Federation of Labor.

The non-partisan committee is organizing the machinery for a vigorous campaign throughout the country in behalf of humanitarian principles and in favor of candidates who espouse these principles, which is labor's first indication of its 1924 platform demands:

"No special privilege is sought in any of the requirements set forth by labor. On the contrary, it is sought either to abolish some existing special privilege or to meet some condition brought into being by the constant development of new relationships and new methods in the world of industry, commerce and politics.

"The American labor movement asks no favors from the government. It asks nothing from the government which men and women can do for themselves. It demands, above everything else, the opportunity for self-help. It prefers the direct relationships and contacts of industry to the devious, indirect and frequently deceptive methods of politics.

"But it is as important to have laws that encourage and permit as it is to have laws that discourage and prohibit. Too generally the thought of politicians is toward the making of laws that prohibit and restrain. This is largely because politicians and law makers are outside of the realm of productive achievement and either do not understand its requirements or serve some special group or interest that believes itself best served by special legislative favors.

"These laws for which labor contends fall into certain classifications.

"First, laws to protect the helpless.

"Second, laws to abolish special privilege and to free industry for the working out of its purely industrial problems.

"Third, laws to make government more responsive to the needs of the people and to deprive courts of the power to rule as well as to adjudicate.

"We need less 'Thou shalt not' in our law.

"Public office is for public service, never for private gain or aggrandizement. The last vestige of the spirit of private gain must disappear from public life and labor pledges itself to the cause of purification until the battle is won forever."

The specific demands included in the declaration are:

Immigration—A policy of strict exclusion is imperative for many years to come.

Child labor—Support of the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Adjusted compensation for ex-service men.

Affirmatively absolute recognition of labor's right to organize, to bargain collectively through a union and through representatives freely chosen, to work or to cease work collectively, and collectively to withhold or bestow patronage.

Demand for final and complete abolition of the power of courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes under circumstances where no injunctions would lie if no labor disputes were in existence.

Repeal of the Railroad Labor Board sections of the transportation act and the establishment of negotiation and co-operation between employees and railroad managements.

Repeal of anti-trust law which is now only used against labor.

Restricting power of United States Supreme Court through adoption of an amendment to the Federal Constitution which will permit Congress, by a two-thirds vote, to pass any law set aside by the Supreme Court.

Aid for Agriculture—Labor will support every constructive measure offered by agriculture in the future as it has done in the past.

Taxation—Sharply graduated income and inheritance taxes favored. Sales tax declared a "deceptive device by which those least able to pay would be compelled to bear the heaviest proportionate burden."

Volstead act—Modification favored "so as to permit the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent wholesome beer."

International relations—"Labor holds that the United States should seek and cultivate every international relationship that will promote world peace. Labor favors 'the combination of the free peoples of the world in a common covenant' and would approve our entrance into the present league of nations and the world court."

We are near to the goal of victory and yet may be woefully disappointed unless the men and women of the United States will make known definitely and emphatically to the United States Senators that the proposed amendment to the Constitution limiting, prohibiting, and regulating the employment of children under 18 years of age shall be passed by the Senate, as it passed the House, and by the Congress referred to the various states for ratification. The proposed constitutional amendment does not prohibit the labor of children under 18 years of age. It gives the power to the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to protect the child life of America; to prohibit the labor of children under a certain age and to regulate the labor of children until they reach the age of 18 years. The proposed amendment is an enabling act—nothing more nor less—and its passage by the Congress and ratification by the states will, we feel, influence the various state legislatures to pass child labor protection laws. We do not want the political parties in their conventions to declare in favor of a child labor law. If they desire to make any declaration, let it be one of satisfaction or pride in having passed it by Congress. You are earnestly requested to have your organization, and all organizations of labor, as well as its members individually, and friends of the child life of our Republic at once send a communication to your respective United States Senators, addressing them at Washington, D. C., and urging them to vote for the joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States for the protection of children of our Republic. You are also earnestly urged to send some information to the American Federation of Labor office in Washington advising us of what you have done to meet the situation—and do it promptly.

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# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Telephone Market 56

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

MEMBER OF

UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1924.

"And fierce though the fiends may fight,  
And long though the angels hide,  
I know that truth and right  
Have the universe on their side."

—Selected.

Many a man thinks he is being interfered with  
and his progress hindered when he is only stick-  
ing in the mire of his own making, and this can  
be applied with equal force to unions.

The union label is like a locomotive in that it  
is useless unless there is some one to operate it,  
yet of tremendous power if intelligently guided  
by human hands. Demanding the union label on  
purchases is like opening the throttle on a loco-  
motive because it immediately puts the whole  
trade union train in motion and on its way to  
the goal of success.

A strong partisan of the present administration  
in National affairs last week scoffed at the in-  
vestigations now going on in the National Capital  
and said that it did not amount to anything more  
than the publicity provoked by it. He may, in  
part, be right, but even if nothing comes from the  
whole affair more than the publicity it will still  
have been worth while, because one of the best  
correctives we have in this country for wrong-  
doing is publicity. The wrongdoer recognizes  
this fact even if his shallow and silly partisans do  
not. Throw the light of publicity upon the crimes  
of any man and it will surely not do him any  
good, and it may do him, in a personal way, a  
lot of harm. Therein lies the hope of democracy.

We have been assured by competent authority  
that humans are in no danger from epizootic,  
better known as the hoof and mouth disease from  
which some cattle in California have been suf-  
fering and which has resulted in some very strin-  
gent and seemingly unreasonable quarantine re-  
strictions. Nevertheless thousands of people have  
totally discontinued the use of meat as food and  
the Butchers' Union reports a falling off of em-  
ployment of its members of about 30 per cent as  
a result of the scare. Whether there is justifica-  
tion for the panicky condition that prevails con-  
cerning the disease we are not in a position to  
state, but we feel quite confident that much un-  
necessary excitement has been caused by those  
who see an opportunity to profit thereby.

## The Demand of the Time

The world has passed through a number of years during which it has been  
bent upon destruction, the tearing down of the substantial things that it took  
generations to bring into being, and there are still millions who have not yet lost  
their desire to continue the mad course of destroying. These millions offer a  
great variety of reasons in support of the policies they advocate, yet but few of  
them will admit they have anything in mind but improvement for mankind, no  
matter how clearly damaging the immediate outgrowths of following their advice  
can be demonstrated to them. Among them are many earnest, honest men and  
women who are undoubtedly zealous in their efforts to be of service to society  
and against whom indictments can be returned only upon the ground of their  
tangled and unsound reasoning, while on the other hand there are just as many  
who are urged on by purely selfish motives of one kind or another and who care  
only for the gratification of their desires, with never a thought for those about  
them unless in it there be some means of gaining their own ends. So far as  
those of the first mentioned class are concerned there is some hope that they may  
be persuaded to desist in their courses of destruction and launch their efforts  
upon a helpful channel that may lead to something worth while. In regard to  
the others there is but one thing that can be done to prevent the disaster they  
would bring upon the world through their conduct and that is by society ignoring  
their prattle and forcing them to conform to the realm of reason in their activities.

If there ever was a time that demanded constructive effort and the constant  
building up of destroyed things and institutions it is the present. If there ever  
was a period in the history of the world when society needed to bend its efforts  
toward creating and advancing those things that add to the sum total of human  
happiness that time is right now. Merely to put the world on a level with ten  
years ago, in a purely material sense, and leaving entirely out of account spiritual  
considerations, would require the very best that is in every living human being.  
Under such circumstances what folly it is to go on with the destructive course,  
daily going from bad to worse, plunging pellmell toward doom.

The whole world needs to give thought to these matters if we are to do better  
in the years that are before us, and the labor movement is by no means excluded  
from this category. There is room for improvement in every union, but there  
are some organizations that need very radical changes in order to bring them to  
the point of effectiveness where they properly belong. By way of illustration,  
let us say that some trade unions have harbored the notion that they need not  
prepare in advance for the rainy day, depending upon others to come to their  
assistance in the hour of need, and their progress has been hindered by that policy.  
To correct this error there is need for educating the membership in the idea that  
if they expect to get things out of the union they must first put something into it.  
They cannot hold an empty sack and expect to get sustaining food out of it when  
in need. The unions that depend upon themselves for the things they get are  
seldom disappointed because they know the weight of the load they must carry  
and are conscious of the limitations of their strength, while the other kind  
scarcely ever has a very accurate idea of the length of the pull or the strength  
required to accomplish it. Surely here is one very important piece of construc-  
tive work that many unions might with profit take up, and there are many other  
similar things that might be pointed to in a more lengthy discussion of the sub-  
ject, but for the immediate present let this suffice.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Before the advent of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution both the banks and the saloons of California closed on election day, but it was very noticeable on primary election day last that while the banks still followed the old custom and closed their doors the saloons remained open for business. The difference is to be found in the fact that while the great mass of the people favor the law governing the closing of banks on election days they do not favor the law that governs the conduct of saloons at the present time. Laws that have the support of the people can be enforced while those that are without the approval of our citizens are unenforceable.

There is a big fight on between two schools of banking, particularly in the State of California, and a bill has been introduced in Congress known as the McFadden bill to deny the privileges of the Federal Reserve System to further extension of branch banking. One set of banks favors branch banking while another is opposed to it, and there is a real merry scrap on over the matter. Hearings have been held by the committee dealing with such measures in the lower House and a report in favor of the bill is understood to have been agreed upon by members of the committee. Whether it will get through the present session of Congress is doubtful to say the least. Whether it ought to get through we do not know and simply call attention to it in order to indicate that there is a fight on among the bankers.

In commenting upon the announcement of Thomas A. Edison to the effect that the questionnaire system of securing employees is a failure the Sierra Educational News says: "It may not be out of place here to remark that the questionnaire is becoming a nuisance. Admitting that much useful information is brought together through this method, some of us are finding ourselves swamped with these documents. We are forced to neglect pressing duties in order to reply intelligently or we must cast them aside, for unless the questions are answered intelligently and on the basis of investigation, which may take many hours of time, the answers are worse than useless." We desire to heartily second the motion because we have a great many other things to do and cannot devote all of our time to this particular thing. Too many of them are being circulated just now. There seems to be an epidemic of questionnaires.

Some of the rot that is peddled to the public by so-called experts in commercial and industrial life is highly amusing to intelligent human beings. As an illustration of this B. C. Forbes recently told a story about a school teacher that properly belongs in a humorous column. He said when building trades mechanics began to raise wages to present level the school teacher quit his job and became a bricklayer because of the difference in wages. Now, we are probably more in favor of teachers being adequately paid than is Forbes, but in order to bring that state of affairs about we do not believe it to be necessary to underpay the bricklayer or to belittle his skill. Bricklaying surely must be a simple process requiring little intelligence, no training and very little skill if we are to believe the Forbes tale. According to Forbes all the teacher needed to change from the teaching profession to the trade of bricklaying was the desire to do so. Nobody but a fool could believe such a story, so that it may be that Forbes was simply indulging in an attempt to be humorous, for it is said that "A little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men," and surely some of those who pay Forbes money for his advice must be wise men.

## WIT AT RANDOM

An advertisement of a certain kind of powder says: "So easy to use, just shake in your shoes." It must be a terrible thing if it makes people shake in their shoes.

"How is it that you always let your wife have her own way?"

"I tried to stop her once."—Boston Transcript.

Doctor—You are all right. Your pulse is as regular as clockwork.

Patient—You have hold of my wrist-watch.—Karikaturen (Christiania).

"It must be awful cold in brother's room at college."

"Why so?"

"He writes that his room-mate just slipped in with a skate on."—Dartmouth Jack o' Lantern.

"So you dare to say you are an ideal match for my daughter," said old Gotrox.

"I do, sir," replied the cheeky youth.

"Why, you never earned a dollar in your life."

"Neither has she."—Boston Transcript.

A girl at a public library inquired if "The Red Boat" was in.

"I don't think we have the book," she was told.

"Oh, excuse me," said the girl. "I made a mistake. The title is 'The Scarlet Launch.'"

After a search the library assistant reported that no book with that title was listed in the card catalog.

"But I am sure you have the book," the girl insisted. Suddenly she opened her handbag and produced a slip of paper on which something was written. Then she blushed. "Oh, I beg your pardon," she said. "It's 'The Ruby Yacht,' by a man named Omar, I want."—Boston Transcript.

Doctor—Has your husband had any lucid intervals since my last visit, Mrs. Johnson?

Mrs. Johnson (thoughtfully)—He's had nothin' but what you ordered.

Two Scots were stopping at a London hotel for the first time in their lives. One, discovering there was no soap in their room, rang for a chambermaid.

"Ye micht bring up a wee bit o' sape," he told her. The girl looked at him in open-mouthed bewilderment, unable to understand a word he said.

"Dom it, lassie," thundered the irritated gentleman from the north, "can ye no' understand plain Scotch?"

The maid gave a sigh of relief and departed, to return in a few minutes with a bottle and two glasses.—Sporting and Dramatic News.

"My dear," called a wife to her husband in the next room, "what are you opening that can with?"

"Why," he said, "with a can-opener. What did you think I was doing it with?"

"Well," replied his wife, "I thought from your remarks that you were opening it with a prayer."—The Progressive Grocer.

Two colored men were standing on the corner discussing family trees.

"Yes, suh, man," said Ambrose, "I can trace my relations back to a family tree."

"Chase 'em back to a family tree," said Mose.

"Naw, man, trace 'em, trace 'em—get me?"

"Well, they ain't but two kinds of things dat live in trees. Birds and monkeys, and you sho' ain't go no feathers on you."—Judge.

## MISCELLANEOUS

(For three things the earth is disquieted, and for four which it cannot bear. For a servant when he reigneth and a fool when he is filled with meat; for an odious woman when she is married, and an handmaid that is heir to her mistress.—Prov. xxx, 21-22-23.)

## "A SERVANT WHEN HE REIGNETH."

Three things make earth unquiet

And four she cannot brook.

The godly Agur counted them

And put them in a book—

These Four Tremendous Curses

With which mankind is cursed;

But a Servant when He Reigneth

Old Agur counted first.

An Handmaid that is Mistress

We need not call upon;

A Fool when he is full of Meat

Will fall asleep anon.

An Odious Woman Married

May bear a babe and mend,

But a Servant when He Reigneth

Is confusion to the end.

His feet are swift to tumult,

His hands are slow to toil,

His ears are deaf to reason,

His lips are loud in broil.

He knows no use for power

Except to show his might,

He gives no heed to judgment

Unless it prove him right.

Because he served a master

Before his Kingship came,

And hid in all disaster

Behind his master's name,

So, when his Folly opens

The unnecessary hells,

A Servant when He Reigneth

Throws the blame on someone else.

His vows are lightly spoken,

His faith is hard to bind,

His trust is easy broken,

He fears his fellow-kind.

The nearest mob will move him

To break the pledge he gave—

Oh a Servant when He Reigneth

Is more than ever slave.

—Kipling.

## RALSTON IS HONORED.

Prior to his departure for California, Jackson H. Ralston, for years counsel for the American Federation of Labor, was tendered a dinner by more than 300 friends. President Gompers spoke for labor. Those present included representatives of every walk of life, many of whom have opposed Mr. Ralston's economic and political views, but who now testified to his unselfishness and his ability.

He is considered an authority on questions involving human liberty, taxation and international law. He established his name in the latter field in the pious fund cases before The Hague tribunal and in the Venezuela claims.

His first case before the United States Supreme Court, as a youth, was for the right of jury trial in a police court. Last week he probably made his last appearance before that court in pleading for a jury trial in contempt cases.

These two cases, involving the right of trial by jury, is indicative of his life's work.

## BARBERS' STRIKE ENDS.

After a 15-minutes' strike more than 300 barbers and employers compromised a wage dispute at Rochester, N. Y.



## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Miss Daisy Dennis, one of the best beloved members of the Examiner chapel, passed away at St. Francis Hospital Monday morning at 12:45. Miss Dennis had undergone a major operation a few days before her demise but apparently was recovering nicely, when a sudden heart attack carried her away. The funeral services and burial were held at Santa Rosa Tuesday afternoon. The pallbearers were James Henderson, Wm. Carroll, Wm. Towner, Thos. O'Rourke, Wm. Riley and A. C. Allyn, all fellow workers. Miss Dennis is survived by her mother, Mrs. Jennie Dennis, a brother, Nelson Dennis, and six sisters, Mrs. Will Godman of Santa Rosa, Mrs. Eva Turner of Arroyo Grande, Mrs. Bessie Stewart of Shanghai, China, Mrs. John Evans, Mrs. Nellie Armstrong and Mrs. Olive Blake of San Francisco. Those attending the funeral from the Examiner chapel were Mr. and Mrs. James Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. William Carroll, Mrs. Fred Baker, Mrs. Leila Mickel; Misses Emma Toland and Anna Hammond; Messrs. Riley, O'Rourke, Towner, Daley, Rondell and Allyn.

Daisy, as she was affectionately known by everyone connected with the Examiner, was one of those rare women who are broad of vision, keen of wit, gentle of spirit, and a loving heart which bubbled over in its exuberance to make everyone's life worth while. She was always first with the gentle word and the cheerful pat on the back for the downhearted; first to show the stranger the "style" of a "take"; generous to a fault to the needy. But best of all was her ready smile, her cheerful word, her ready wit, and spirit of comradeship—that was our Daisy—loved by all. And when that gentle spirit left its mortal clay to seek its reward we know the answer was "Enter thou good and faithful servant; thy deed is nobly done."

Capt. Wm. H. Mallett, a well-known member of the Oakland Union, and equally well known in San Francisco, died of heart failure at his home, 108 Clifford Terrace, this city, Tuesday night. The funeral services were held from the Godeau funeral parlors on Van Ness avenue, Friday, May 16, and interment was had in the Presidio Cemetery under military auspices. During the World War Capt. Mallett served overseas as a major in the 40th Coast Artillery. Since his return to civil life he has held a commission as captain in the California National Guard. At the time of his demise he was 47 years of age. He leaves a wife and one son, and a brother, G. F. Mallett, a resident of Santa Barbara. He was at one time president of Oakland Union.

A card from Jas. B. Fleming announced his arrival in Juarez, Mex., and the further announcement that he expected to leave for a tour of the mid-western states during the summer months.

Carroll Fisk, superintendent at Hancock Bros., left this week for Santa Barbara for a ten days' visit with his mother.

B. A. Stone of the Owl Printing Co., is spending this week in the Mt. Shasta country in quest of rainbow trout.

The annual ball of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society is to be held tomorrow (Saturday) evening at Native Sons' Hall, in Mason street, near Geary, and, judging from the interest manifested, it is freely predicted that almost the entire membership of the Typographical Union will be in attendance. Members of the various organizations affiliated with the Allied Printing Trades Council will also be there in large numbers, and large delegations are also expected from unions connected with both the Labor and Building Trades Councils.

Chairman Victor J. Spence of the general arrangements committee also says that many print-

ers and their friends are coming from several places about the bay region.

The committee in charge of the festivities, after two months of much labor, has completed its work, and the various members are so elated that they are looking forward to tomorrow night's affair as the most successful social event in the history of the organization. Everything is to be done to make the evening a pleasant one for all who attend.

The Rainbow orchestra of jazz symphonists, of which Daniel J. Treloar is the leader, is to furnish the music for dancing. Treloar is a well-known member of both the Typographical Union and the Mutual Aid Society. The music furnished at the society's dance last year received much praise, but Treloar promises many surprising innovations for Saturday night's affair.

The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, with Saturday night's ball, will celebrate the thirty-seventh anniversary of its formation. For many years past a grand ball has been held annually, and all have been pronounced great successes. They are given in a purely get-together spirit, the idea being to bring all connected with the printing industry, as well as their relatives and friends, in a social reunion once a year. No effort is made to make money, and a nominal admission fee is charged solely for the purpose of defraying expenses.

Tickets for the dance can be purchased at the box office. Admission is to be only fifty cents for a couple, with twenty-five cents extra for each additional lady.

Fred J. Martindale has changed his abode to 256 Dolores street, where he expects to make his future home.

Announcement of the arrival of a baby girl is made by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Boot. Mr. Boot is employed in the Marcus Brower chapel.

The following is a part of a letter received in this city and is self-explanatory: "It might interest you, even if you have already learned through press reports, that Oscar DeLewe had a rather rough experience a week ago. He and his partner had just established a racing paper in this city. There was one racing paper here, The Racing Form, and on Saturday of last week a gang of thugs entered the print shop, ordered Oscar, his partner and members working in the composing room to lie on the floor with their faces down while the gang started to use crow-bars and hammers to demolish the linotype machines to put the shop out of commission. Oscar told me the other night they would not attempt to run the office. He is going back to New York; they have a racing sheet in New York City and another in Toronto, Canada."

Word received from the southern part of the State is to the effect that the publishers of Los Angeles have finally signed and put in effect the scale recently negotiated in that city. It appears there was some hitch in the proceedings and the publishers had refused to recognize the instrument. Now that all is settled all those who were entitled to retroactive pay under the award will receive their money on the next pay day. It is estimated that almost \$100,000 will be disbursed in back pay in the cities of Los Angeles, Santa Monica, San Pedro, Long Beach and Pasadena.

Mrs. Craig Bertram Leak, who recently returned to this union from Oakland, desires the members of the Tribune chapel to know that she left the city so hastily that she did not have an opportunity to bid them goodbye, but states that she has a warm spot in her heart for the chapel members who treated her so kindly. She is now employed on the Bulletin in this city.

The French & Russell printing plant has been sold to Mr. Teachman of Ogden, Utah, who has dismantled the office and after selling part of the equipment, moved the rest to his home at Ogden.

If there is an ambitious printer in San Francisco who desires to enter the printing business

either through lease or purchase, connections should be made with L. A. Bickell, 1335 89th avenue, Oakland, who has an attractive proposition.

Chancey Booth of the Baker-Hamilton chapel left last Saturday, accompanied by Mrs. Booth, for the Yosemite. They will remain there a few days then go on to Tonopah, Nev., to visit the parents of Mr. Booth. He intends to return to San Francisco in time to vote (the straight prog. ticket) on May 28, after which he will go on up the coast, visiting all the fishing places between San Francisco and the Cascade Mountains in Washington. He expects to be gone several months.

C. C. Peterson of the Baker-Hamilton chapel was on the sick list all of last week. He has again resumed work, however, and is beginning to feel like his old self again.

**Chronicle Chapel Notes—By Orville Swiggert.**

F. A. McCallum is another one who can be counted amongst the several who have recently become property owners, he having purchased



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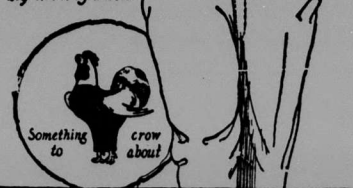
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OVERALLS

UNION MADE



a small bungalow on Twenty-eighth avenue in the Sunset district, where he and the Mrs. and Baby McCallum will soon be comfortably domiciled.

There generally is a quorum of prints at the Cadillac restaurant at 10 p. m. every day for their half-hour lunch, composed of Dixon, Mitchell, and Anderson of the Call, and Hall, Hooley and our own Paddock, secretary to Chairman Mackey, where a pleasant half-hour is enjoyed discussing affairs printorially.

Val Hassmer and R. A. Trickle pulled their slips last week and departed for Honolulu, where they have accepted "sits" on the Star-Bulletin.

Victor ("Red") Aro, our genial and amiable apprentice boy, who delves into things other than learning the "art preservative," such as the violin and the study of philosophy, pertaining to Plato and Socrates, the better to fit himself for the future, not content with this, at odd times admirably assists Chairman Mackey by printing such bulletins and notices as he (Mackey) sees fit to post, all of which is highly appreciated.

Tom Brady, also apprentice, with energetic proclivities, accompanied by two of his boy friends, motored over into Marin County to Santa Rosa a few days ago on pleasure bent.

C. C. Dye, who is very large on geniality and also avoidupois, squeezed through the front door a few days ago just before time was called and proceeded over to his machine and went to work, as he usually does each night. And soon thereafter as the "gentle" night breezes wafted in from the ocean across Kearny street and over the heads of the first row of machines to Dye on the second row, out came the usual seven exuberant sneezes followed by an echo from the direction of the young man on his left. These night breezes are a little severe at times.

Andy Ward's latest: "Can you tell-a-phone from a street car?" and "why was the latest comedy written by George Ade considered a lemon?"

"Doc" Harriman appeared a few nights ago with bobbed hair. Well, that's all right, it's his hair.

E. P. Tracy has a new fountain pen and is keeping things pretty warm in the proofroom.

Jimmie Laing, being indisposed for some time past, has put on a sub for further notice in order to recuperate.

Bruce Wells, proofreader, who has been in the hospital a short time for a minor operation, is back again and doing nicely.

**Herald Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.**

Ad Foreman M. E. Torell leaves this Saturday for a jaunt up the Coast as far as Vancouver, B. C. Accompanied by Mrs. Torell he will jog along in their Haynes, camping out, fishing and generally enjoying the great outdoors during the several weeks of the trip.

For a faithful narrative of the joys of passing through quarantine apply to Billy Nagle, Jr. William recently piloted F. E. Morris and a Ford to Friend W. Richardson's town on the Sacramento river and was permitted, helped by a loaded sawed-off shotgun in the hands of a hard-boiled guard, to wade through a trough of germ killer. That William and Morrie were dolled up in their best was nothing in the life of the quarantine expert.

H. E. Constant reports having been treated to a ride in a new machine of O. K. Swiggett, the Chronicle chapel's genial correspondent. Mr. Swiggett has been on the verge several times of becoming a gas addict but the exertion of strong will power saved him until a few days ago, when he purchased a Chevrolet touring.

After repeated delays owing to hoof and mouth disease quarantine restrictions, Tom Melvin finally got away for a few days' fishing in the country above Red Bluff. The night before starting home Tom parked his car under a big oak tree on the bank of a small stream. The bus was thickly covered with the flaky red dust

of the country when he went to sleep. During the night an animal, presumably a cow, had tested the dust, found she liked it and proceeded to lick it off. The only fault to be found with her polishing job was that she left long slobbery streaks, giving the car the look of a camouflaged car in war time.

W. E. Yngve drove to that thriving summer resort on Monterey Bay, Santa Cruz, on his day off last week. The tall boy says he can't see any reason why Santa Cruz shouldn't thrive—it knows how to charge tourists: Only \$7.50 a night to sleep in a tent in the tent colony.

Preparatory to his annual three weeks in the mountains, Clarence Mann is overhauling his Chalmers. By judicious use of his spare time he calculates to have everything shipshape on the bus by the end of this week, maybe sooner.

The big seven-passenger Hudson coach that F. E. Morris is again driving doesn't appear to have suffered the slightest damage from an accident in which it figured a few weeks ago. Morrie was insured by the California State Automobile Association and it took entire charge of the rehabilitation work—new wheels, tires, paint, glass, etc. By smashing it up he got a new car as there wasn't anything left of the old one.

Chairman Dave Coleman has a notice posted to the effect that chapel members desiring season baseball passes may so inform him and he will arrange through W. M. Davy to supply them.

It was a unique honor, that which H. W. Leyens thrust upon the mechanical superintendent, W. M. Davy. Piloting a party of young ladies through the plant Mr. Leyens, somewhat of a humorist, halted his charges in front of W. M. and gravely introduced him as the author of a love story running serially, a story which makes what "Three Weeks" might be if boiled down to three minutes. Ladies, of course, never read chili con carne romances but somehow they were all familiar with this one and their enthusiastic admiration made the "author" turn pink to the gills.

Bob Smith, apprentice, reports that his mother soon will go East on a vacation and already he and his dad, W. A. Smith of the Chronicle, are scrapping about who is to do the house work.

A couple of days ago Bill Ellis brought over some samples of his horticultural efforts. Mr. Ellis is fortunate enough to have a daylight sit and can devote his evenings to gardening at his Alameda County home. Roses and dahlias are his hobby but he doesn't despise the fruit trees in his back yard—gets enough fruit to can to last him and Mrs. Ellis all winter.

#### FRENCH LABOR "SPLITS."

By Jean Longnet.

In France there has been both on the industrial and on the political fields a most serious weakening of the workers' organization. The "policy of the split" has been carried to such extremes as are unknown in any other European country. Not only have we had a most disastrous split in the political organization of the working class, but also our central industrial organization, the General Confederation of Labor, has divided into two bodies. There is the old Confederation, sometimes called the "Lafayette Confederation" (because its central office is located in Lafayette street in Paris), which has some 500,000 members, and there is the "Unitarian" or revolutionary Confederation, whose headquarters are located in the Paris Unions' building at the Grange aux Belles street and may have about 300,000 members.

This Unitarian body has itself been divided recently by a fierce struggle between the old revolutionary syndicalist element (including the anarchists) and the purely orthodox communists, who have also been able to assemble another section of the former syndicalists, represented chiefly by Pierre Monatte and his weekly organ, *La Vie*

Ouvriere (Workers' Life). Monatte himself has now become the chief labor editor of *l'Humanite*, which was founded by Jaures and came into the hands of the communists after the split of Christmas, 1920, at Tours.

The most militant Federation of the Unitarian Confederation, that of the building trades, has decided by a big majority vote to withdraw from the Unitarian body and try to reunite all the building trade forces of their Federation and of the old Confederation into one single body.

There is a similar tendency among the workers in other Federations.

Resolutions of commendation of his 12 years of activity in behalf of workers, and regret upon his retirement from the State Industrial Accident Commission have been forwarded to Will J. French, member of Typographical Local 21, by the Building Trades Council.

Children enjoying the benefit of school and the pleasure of the playground instead of the drudgery of the mill and factory is part of the progress made by the union label.

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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of May 9, 1924.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Roe H. Baker.

**Roll Call of Officers**—President George S. Hollis excused.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Bakers No. 24—A. Brenner, vice Al Metz resigned.

**Communications**—Filed—From United States Senators Johnson and Shortridge and Congressman Johnson, and Mae E. Nolan, with reference to the immigration bill now pending before Congress. From Ferry Boatmen, enclosing donation for the Water and Power campaign fund. From Casket Makers' Union, enclosing donation for the Promotional League.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Joint Board of Culinary Workers, requesting that the Crystal Palace Market and the Van Noy Interstate Company be placed on the unfair list of this Council. From the Dredgemen's Union, enclosing copy of wage scale and agreement. Communication from the Federal Employees' Union, enclosing copy of bill which fixes the pay of the employees of the Custodial Service, and requesting the Council to indorse same. Moved that the bill be indorsed; motion carried.

Delegate Kidwell requested the Council to read and act on a communication containing a call for a convention of the Farmer-Labor party of California. The Chair ruled the communication out of order. On appeal from the decision of the Chair by Delegate Kidwell, the Chair was sustained by a vote of 56 ayes to 26 noes.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Recommended that delegates desiring to avail themselves of the offer of City Engineer O'Shaughnessy relative to the Hetch-Hetchy trip, to register their names with the Secretary of the Council. Recommended that the proposed Automotive Council be encouraged, and that further consideration of the status of said Council be given when it shall have effected permanent organization. President Hollis submitted for the consideration of the committee a communication from the Community Chest requesting the Council to appoint a representative on their executive committee; committee recommended the name of President Hollis to serve as Council's representative. Report concurred in.

**Special Order of Business**—Report of Law and Legislative Committee, proposing drafts of two charter amendments, was read and debated. The first measure provides for the hours of persons employed in the operating department of the Municipal Railway, and for procedure relative to trials and appeals in cases of charges against such persons. The report of the committee was amended to limit the operation of the amendment to platform men, and on motion duly made and carried the amendment was ordered to be printed in the Labor Clarion and made Special Order at 9 o'clock next Friday evening. The second amendment provides for a minimum wage for employees in municipally owned, controlled and operated public utilities. This measure was, on motion, ordered to take the same course as the first amendment. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Federal Employees—The Classification Bill passed the House and is now in the Senate. Lithographers—Will donate to the Promotional League for six months.

**Report of Organizing Committee**—Reported progress on the application of the Longshore Lumbermen.

**Special Committee**—Committee of the proposed Trade Union Promotional League reported progress, and will hold a mass meeting of trade

unionists and friends in the Labor Temple on Tuesday evening, May 27th, at 8 o'clock.

**New Business**—Moved that the Council request the Home Clothing Company to appear before the Executive Committee next Monday evening. Amendment, that the matter be referred to the Garment Workers' and Tailors' Unions; amendment carried.

**Nominations**—For Member of Executive Committee—Delegates Turner and Urmy were placed in nomination. Moved that the election take place next Friday evening at 9:15 o'clock; motion carried.

Brother Edward Rosenberg addressed the Council on the Water and Power Act, thanked the unions for their contributions and requested the unions to forward their donations to the office of the Council.

**Receipts**—\$392.30. **Expenses**—\$162.80.

Council adjourned at 11:15 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases; also to patronize the Municipal Railroad whenever possible.—J. O'C.

### LABEL SECTION.

#### Minutes of Meeting Held May 7, 1924.

The regular meeting of the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council was called to order at 8:15 by President Frank E. Lively in Mechanics Hall, Labor Temple.

The roll call of officers the following was noted absent: J. R. Smith.

**Credentials** from the Ice Wagon Drivers. Moved, seconded and carried that the credentials be received and the delegates seated.

**Communications**—From Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society; Minutes of Building Trades, Ladies' Auxiliary, read noted and filed.

**Reports of Unions**—Grocery Clerks reported that all chain stores are unfair; ask a demand for their monthly working button, color changes every month, color for May is chocolate. Cigar-makers—Reported that business is good; El Primo and Van Camp cigars are still unfair; ask a demand for their label when buying cigars. Janitors—Reported that their Secretary has stopped the sale of Torino bread in his grocery store. Glove Workers—Reported that business is good; two Los Angeles firms have asked for the label. Painters No. 19—Reported that business is good; initiation of new members at every meeting. Tailors No. 80—Reported that business is good; signed up Doon at 521 Valencia street and Serbin at 18th and Castro streets. Carpet Mechanics—Reported that business is good, all members working. Teamsters No. 85—Reported that business is fair; delegate stopped the restaurant that he eats in from buying Torino bread. Carpenters No. 34—Reported that business is good, all members working. Upholsterers No. 28—Reported that business is fair; ask a demand for their label when buying mattresses, pillows and overstuffed furniture. Ice Wagon Drivers—Reported that business is good; signed wage agreement. Hatters—Reported that union label straw hats can be secured at Leonard & Diestel at 2612 Mission and Seagrave Bros., at Market and Hyde streets; ask a demand for their label in straw and felt hats.

**Committee Reports**—By-law committee submitted their report as a whole; moved, seconded and carried that the report of the by-law committee be adopted as a whole and to take effect June 1, 1924.

**New Business**—Moved, seconded and carried that a committee of three be appointed to look into the matter of the stamp to be placed on checks; Johnson, Willis and Tina Fosen appointed. Moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary write to the manager of Eagles' Hall, thanking him for placing union-made cigars in

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their club room. Moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary write Sam Berger in regard to his alteration hands.

The Trustees reported favorably on the bills, same to be ordered paid.

Dues from meeting of April 16th, \$23.00; agent fund, \$52.14; total, \$75.14. Dues from meeting of May 7th, \$34.00; agent fund, \$9.41; total, \$73.41. Disbursements from general fund, \$56.85; from the agent fund, \$5.50; total, \$62.35.

There being no further business to come before the Section, we adjourned at 10 p. m., to meet again on May 21, 1924.

Demand the union label, card and button on all things that you buy.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. HERBERT, LANE, Secretary.

### UNENLIGHTENED SELF-INTEREST.

By Franklin Hichborn.

The Great Western Power Company pays its president \$50,000 a year for his valuable services as president of that corporation. The Pacific Gas & Electric Company pays its president \$50,000 also.

The salaries of power company presidents in non-competitive fields have been running up and up, with the \$100,000 a year salary and more in sight. But down Los Angeles way there is an object lesson disquieting to say the least. The Southern California Edison pays its president only \$36,000, while the president of the Los Angeles Gas & Electric Company, receives only \$20,000.

The upward march toward the \$100,000 a year salary has been halted in the Southern California field. But the power companies no longer monopolize the hydro-electric power field down there. Publicly-owned plants are giving them genuine competition. This competition is giving the people in the competitive field lower rates for electricity. Reasonable rates for electricity means reasonable salaries for power company presidents. Eventually, as public competition with the privately-owned companies bring down the rates for electricity to a live-and-let-live basis as has been done in Tacoma, Toronto, Winnipeg and other communities enjoying the competition which public ownership provides, the salaries of presidents of privately-owned power companies will be cut to reasonable compensation for such services. With the people paying rates low enough to bring the advantages of electric development into general use, the corporation supplying such electricity pay its president not very much more than the State of California pays its Governor, \$10,000 a year.

Presidents of privately-owned power companies, and prospective presidents of privately-owned power companies, don't like the prospect. The suggestion of public ownership sets them off on a tirade amusing to hear. These interested gentlemen, to defeat the California Water and Power Act in 1922, which meant effectual competition for the power companies and lower rates for electricity to the people, were instrumental in spending more than half a million dollars. That half million dollars was furnished by the users of electricity. It came out of the pockets of the general public.

These presidents are declaiming loudly against the Water and Power Act. In this way they are displaying a self-interest that is at least amusing. Naturally they are as concerned in keeping their salaries up as the supporters of the Water and Power Act are in bringing the rates for electricity down. Little Tommy Tucker never sang more earnestly for his supper than sing these generously compensated ones for continuance of the private-monopoly system, which means a constantly rising scale of "presidents'" salaries.

### PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

Charter Amendment No. —, describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, to amend the charter of said city and county by adding thereto a new section to Article XII, designated as Section 17, relating to the employment of platform men in the operating department of the Municipal Railway system.

That a new section be added to Article XII, to be known as Section 17 and to read as follows:

Section 17. Persons employed as platform men in the operating department of the Municipal Railway system shall receive the following conditions of employment:

1. The basic hours of labor shall be eight hours, to be completed within ten consecutive hours; there shall be one day of rest in each calendar week of seven days; all labor performed in excess of eight hours in any one day, or six days in any one calendar week, shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

2. No such person employed shall be removed, discharged or lose his right to employment, except for cause, and upon written charges, and after an opportunity to be heard in his defense. Pending the hearing of such charges, the superintendent may suspend the person so accused, but such suspension shall not be valid for more than thirty days upon any charge unless the hearing thereon shall be delayed beyond such time by the person so accused. When such charges are filed with the clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the trial committee of the Supervisors, as herein created and provided, shall publicly hear and determine such charges. The finding of such trial committee shall be final, unless within ten days therefrom the employee so tried appeals to the Civil Service Commission against such finding. The appeal must be in writing, and must briefly state the reasons upon which it is based. The Commission may confirm the finding, or may require the trial committee to present in writing the grounds for discharge, dismissal or loss of right of employment, and may require the submission of additional evidence; and may thereupon make such order as it deems just. The order or decision of the Civil Service Commission shall be final; and shall be forthwith enforced by the management of the Municipal Railway system. In the month of January of each year, the Mayor shall appoint three Supervisors to act as a trial committee, as aforesaid, in all cases filed with the clerk of the Board of Supervisors from the date of their appointment to and including the eighth day of July following, and three Supervisors to act as such trial committee in all cases filed with the clerk from the said eighth day of July to the date of appointment of the next trial committee in the month of January of the year following. Removal or discharge for cause may be upon any of the following grounds: Incompetence; habitual intemperance; immoral conduct; wilful disobedience of lawful orders; discourteous treatment of the public; inattention to duties.

Charter Amendment No. —, describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, to amend the charter of said city and county, by adding a new section to Article XII, designated as Section 18, relating to minimum wages to be paid to employees in the service of any utility owned, controlled or operated by the city and county.

That there is hereby added to Article XII a new section, to be known as Section 18 and to read as follows:

Section 18. The minimum wages or compensation of employees in the service of any utility owned, controlled or operated by the city and county shall be six dollars for a day of eight hours.

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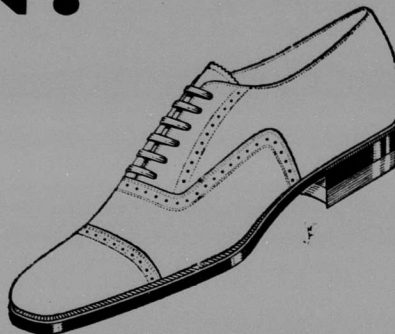


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## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Joseph R. Rieger of the musicians, Carl Timm of the letter carriers, William H. Mallett and Daisy Dennis of the printers, James M. Wilson of the stationery engineers.

To raise funds to continue the fight against the intrusion of Orientals into the butcher business in the East Bay, members of Butchers' Local 115 have joined with the Oakland Local 120 and reserved Neptune Beach, Alameda bathing and amusement resort for a benefit picnic to be held June 1.

Bay District Council of Carpenters' officials have notified Long Beach Carpenters' Union officials that San Francisco building conditions will not permit the absorption here of 500 carpenters unemployed there because of a letup in southern construction work. There is a surplus of carpenters here, the officials warn.

The annual ball of Post Office Clerks' Local 2 will be held tomorrow evening at Knights of Columbus Hall. Edward J. Smith, committee chairman, has arranged an interesting program for the 730 union members and their friends. The Clerks' trio, Patrick McGoarty, Frankie Triguero

and Arthur Rawl, will present some of the latest song hits.

William Turner, delegate from Waiters' Union No. 30, and William Urmy, delegate from Electrical workers No. 6, will be voted upon tonight to fill the vacancy in the Labor Council's executive board. B. A. Brundage, Bill Posters' Union delegate, former member of the board, resigned because his duties require his absence from the city frequently.

The Lithographers' Union is the latest organization to join the Trade Union Promotional League recently launched by representatives of 65 unions for the purpose of furthering the cause of unionism through increasing sales of union-made commodities. The Lithographers pledged to join a six-months' finance plan, after which the league expects to be self-supporting. Other unions agreeing to join the financing plan are: Carpenters 22, Painters 19, Hod Carriers 36, Grocery Clerks 48, and Casket Trimmers 94.

Mrs. J. Clark is completing arrangements for a benefit whist party to be given Wednesday evening, May 28th, in Social Hall, Y. M. I. building. Valuable prizes have been provided and a large crowd is expected. Tickets are 50 cents.

The Ferryboatmen's Union has sent in a donation

toward the campaign for the Water and Power Act that will be voted on this fall in California.

President George S. Hollis was directed at the last meeting to act as the representative of the Labor Council on the executive committee of the Community Chest during the coming year, the laws of the latter organization providing that the Council be represented on the committee.

The annual ball of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will be held tomorrow night in Native Sons' Hall, Geary and Mason streets. A splendid program has been arranged and the largest crowd in the history of these affairs is expected to be in attendance.

### OLD GUARD SPARRING FOR TIME.

By J. M. Baer, The Congressman-Cartoonist.

(By International Labor News Service.)

It's great to be at the ringside in Washington and see the big fight in the political arena between the reactionary Old Guard and the aggressive new members! The Old Guard is sparring for time while the Progressives are landing some beautiful ones in the open and some heavy body blows during the in-fighting.

During last week's round the Progressives landed a heavy hook to the jaw when they passed the rule to bring in the new railway labor act. This is the third time the House Progressives have hit the Old Guard on this vital point.

In the same round the Senate Progressives delivered a solar plexus to the Old Guard by defeating the Mellon Plan, which will mean heavy losses to its profiteer backers.

The Progressives are blooming in fine shape and standing up strong with the assistance of their progressive Democratic seconds.

If the Progressives continue to follow up their jamming of rights and lefts, hooks and upper cuts, the Old Guard defenders of the Wall Street title will not last out the next round. After a few more short jabs the Old Guard's seconds in the Wall Street corner will have to throw in the sponge or its champion will get a knock-out.

At any rate, the people's fight commission will stop the political bout in November and award the decision to the Progressives.

### ALICE SULLIVAN DIES.

Stricken suddenly last Thursday, Miss Alice Catherine Sullivan, sister-in-law of George S. Hollis, president of the Labor Council, and well known in amateur dramatic circles, died Friday evening following an operation.

Miss Sullivan was a native daughter and was prominent in activities of Mission Dolores and St. Boniface Churches. She was a member of the Hackett Players and took an active part in all their productions.

Funeral services were held Monday morning at Mission Dolores, with interment at Holy Cross Cemetery.

Surviving the deceased are her mother, Mrs. Mary A. Sullivan; four sisters, Miss Ruth Sullivan, Mrs. J. J. Chaudet, Mrs. Joseph Merrill and Mrs. George S. Hollis, and a brother, Ernest Sullivan.

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